Total for the week FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful mainary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-dential canvass of 1980 Tuz Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. He-Beving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a chance of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President Harcock and Excting, the nominees of the National Republicaing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

mend the circulation of Tax WEERLY NUR. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with us, we will send The Wexelf Sun to clubs, or single sub-scribers, post paid, for twenty-five comes till the Presidential election.

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

A Motto for 1880.

. have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because It justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party shat would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

By Proxy Preferred.

When sheriffs find the duty of an execution devolved upon them, they prefer to hire an executioner to perform the unpleasant job.

When the army was to be employed for a political purpose, Gen. SHERMAN, knowing it was a crime against the Constitution and the liberties of the people, preferred that the infamy of signing the order should rest on the President rather than on his own name! "The political orders to RUGER at Columbia," he wrote, "I preferred should go from the President to him, through the Secretary of War. They were not military. They form a bad precedent."

A month later Gen. SHERMAN wrote to Gen. HANCOCK admonishing him that it was their duty to sustain the President in his use of the army "in civil conflicts," "with seal and sincerity!"

Suppose He Said It.

Suppose Gen. Wade Hampton really used the precise words attributed to him by our spirited contemporary, the Tribune. Suppose he used these words with the meaning attached to them which the Tribune attaches to them. Suppose he really said: "Consider what LER and | This law distinctly recognized an Ulster LEE and JACKSON were alive they would vote for HANCOCK, and that HANCOCK's principles are the principles for which LEE and Jackson fought. Suppose all this, what then?

Mr. HAMPTON may be right in his conjecture that these two rebel Generals would have voted for HANCOCK. That is a matter of extremely small importance. However, both being dead, neither will vote for anybody.

But if Mr. HAMPTON says that the principles of HANCOCK are the same principles which LEE and Jackson fought for, he falls into an error so great that he could not possibly fall into a greater. LEE and JACKSON lought for the right of secession. This pretended right has always been denied by Gen. HANCOCK: and his opposition to this heresy he sealed upon the battlefield with his own

Ranters like Hampton might well be spared from the Democratic party; but the people are too intelligent to attach much weight to their sheer nonsense.

A Great Fruit Year.

As autumn approaches we see the unmisakable evidences throughout the country of a giorious harvest. Whereas in May the grass was already dry and brown, and all growing things were a wilted appearance. which suggested the drought of summer rather than budding spring, the closing days of August find the orchards and the forests luxuriant in their green, and the fields rich with strong and healthy crops.

It is a season to make the farmer rejoice. and the visitor to the country sees it nov in its most delightful garb, and in weather which permits him to enjoy his natural surroundings to the full. Indeed, we are coming on the exhibarating days of the year and they are especially enjoyable in this season, when the face of nature is fresh and bright after sufficient rain, and the colors afford so many evidences of vegetable health

and fruitfulness. The crops of every variety throughout the region about us have never looked better, and the gardens were never more beautiful with shrubs and flowers. In particular, the orchards and vineyards give assurances of a yield of fruit remarkable for

abundance and for excellence of quality. This is the fruit year in the ordinary course of nature, and it promises to give us crops of fruit which have never been equalled. There is a constant improvement in the quality of the trees and vines, and frequent additions to their variety, while improved methods of cultivation show their happy results to exceptional advantage in a season so favorable as this for all kinds of vegetable growth.

We are drawing near the close of the peach season. Though now we are getting a much prized supply from the orchards of the Hudson River, the receipts from the great peach growing region of Maryland and Delaware are rapidly failing off, and it will not be many weeks before the markets become almost destitute of this fruit. Peaches gioened at an unusually early date this

we were formerly compelled to pay for a very quality have been extraordinary during the | Conservative party. last quarter of a century, and now our markets are noted for their abundance of certain, have been plentiful this August, and they are still both abundant and cheap. Grapes, too, will be produced in extraordi-

a april fragulation of the first time for a security of the

lowest point ever reached. But the apple crop is giving the most extraordinary promise of fruitfulness. The orchards throughout the belt of country to the north of us which is so famous for apples, are loaded with fruit, and from all parts of the Union where apples are grown is a bad one this year, and apples especially will be very scarce in England except as they are imported from abroad. We may therefore expect to see large shipments of our apples to Europe, though their export during the last year of abundance did not return profits to the consignors which gave much encouragement to the business. But barrels of apples will make up a large part of the cargo of outgoing European steamers in a few months from now, and the experience of the former shipments on an exten sive scale may have taught dealers a lesson

which they will now use to their advantage. Cheap apples, cheap cider, abundant applejack, and a great over-supply of the fruit, which will go to the hogs or rot on the ground, are sure to be seen this autumn. More fruit of all kinds will be preserved or canned this year than ever before, and its export must be exceptionally large.

What is the Ulster Tenant Right?

It has recently been shown that some of Mr. Parnell's demands, even when sanctioned by the head of the Government, will not be granted by the present Parliament. One proposed remedy, however, for the existing troubles seems to have a much better chance of application, and that is an extension to all Ireland of the rights now guaranteed by law to tenants in the province of Ulster. What are the privileges collectively described as the Custom of Uister, and which at present are enjoyed by only a favored fraction of the Irish population?

Up to 1870, tenants in Uister held their land by an ancient tenure without validity in law, but almost universally recognized by the landlords. The practical result of the traditional understanding was that a tenant was acknowledged to possess a salable interest in the land he tilled. When a the tenant's interest was made without a farthing of expense, by a simple entry in the landlord's books to the effect that one farmer had succeeded another with the has been in force at least two centuries, the value of the tenant's interest in the soil had come to be about equal to that of the owner of the fee; that is to say, if a cultivator desired to lease a farm of which the ee simple was computed to be worth \$1,000, terest on that sum), another thousand dollars to the outgoing tenant. This practice, of which the Irish bench, largely composed of Conservative Judges, had persistently formally sanctioned by the Land act passed interest in his holding, made up of the improvements and the good will, which henceforth he had not merely a customary but a legal right to sell or to transmit by will. No sooner, however, was the GLADSTONE | the theory actually work? measure passed than the Ulster landlords

set themselves to evade it, and they have

contrived to abridge in many ways the ben-

efits expected from it. At first sight the Ulster tenant right might be regarded as an Irish counterpart of the English copyhold, but it differs from that system in an all-important point by not conferring fixity of tenure at an ascertained rent. The Land act did not limit in any effective way the right of landlords in Ulster to raise rents at will, and it is clear enough how this privilege could be used to cut down the selling value of the tenants' interest. A pertinent illustration is cited in the British Quarterly. Two years ago, it seems, a farmer died, leaving a farm which he had held from year to year at \$150 rent. His interest was put up for sale by the executors, and \$2,225 was bid for it, whereupon the agent of the landlord intervened with a demand for an additional rent of \$50. Of ourse the purchaser had at once to reduce his offer, and the widow suffered a loss of \$925, which the landlord practically put into his own pocket. A like encroachment on the tenant's interest is constantly practised during the subsistence of the tenancy, for the landlord claims the right of revaluation at his own pleasure, and he usually chooses a time when farming is prosperous and prices of produce high. Another method of escaping the operation of the Ulster tenant right is for the landlord to limit, at the period of sale, the value of the tenant's nterest to a sum usually much under what t would bring in the market. This interference is justified by an alleged wish to save the new tenant from impoverishing himself at the beginning of his occupancy; out of course the real object is to extract a higher rent from him, by reducing the amount payable to his predecessor. Unluckily these tricks and evasions cannot be prevented by the courts, because the framers of the Land act incautiously legalized, not the "usage," but the "usages" of Ulster, and it has been easy to show that the in-

here and there by arbitrary landlords. Those who desire an extension of the lister custom to the rest of Ireland are naturally insisting on a legal definition of the remedy. Three provisions seem essential to give substantial and definite value to the prescriptive tenant right now sanctioned by the Land act in the northern province. The sale of the tenant's interest should be free, subject, in other words, to no limitation exopt that imposed by the landlord's right to have a solvent purchaser. Again, the occupancy should be continuous; that is, a tenant should be allowed to hold the land as long as he pays the rent. This, the law courts have decided, is the status of the tenant in Ulster. the landlord only possessing a power of eviction in case of non-payment. But suppose a landlord wishing to turn out an unacceptable tenant chooses to raise his rent to an exorbitant figure. This brings us to a

fringements mentioned have been practised

year, their quantity has been remarkably third essential element of the Ulster cusgreat, and their quality, on the average, has | tom, namely, that rents should be fair. een better than for several seasons past. That this was the pivot on which the value So abundant a supply has made prices low, of the Ulster usage really turned, was not and the fruit has been within the reach of unknown to the framers of the Ghadstone large numbers, and the finest varieties may | bunals, however, have by no means satisbe obtained at prices not much above those fied expectations. Their decisions have been frequently conflicting, and the tenants, ordinary fruit. The increase in the cultiva- as a rule, evince little confidence in the

It has come, in short, to be generally understood that the benefits of the Ulster cuspears of the most luscious kind, whereas tom will continue to be largely frustrated once such fruit was seen only on rich men's until some efficient check is furnished tables. Even plums, whose yield is so un- against the arbitrary raising of rents. In the present session of Parliament a bill has been introduced by five Liberal members of supply will put their prices down to the | land courts for the specific purpose of settling rents and fixing them for the period of landlord or tenant may demand a readjustment. Some such measure will probably be carried, and the Ulster tenant right, thus fortified, will become a precious privilege. Nor is there any reason why this custom, we learn that the prospects of the yield are | which recognizes the tenant's interest, equally satisfactory. The English fruit crop | should not be extended to other provinces, since everywhere it could be justified by one and the same argument, namely, that all improvements on Irish holdings have proceeded, not from the landlord, but from the tenant. It was, in fact, avowed by Liberal statesmen ten years ago, that the GLAD-STONE legislation contemplated the ultimate establishment of the Ulster tenant right in all parts of Ireland.

A Creditable Showing for Harvard.

It is gratifying to find that the number of young men who are entering our colleges of the highest grade is annually increasing, for within recent years the standards admission have been much raised, and the examinations of applicants have been far more severe than in the past. The freshman class which entered Harvard last year, for instance, was the largest ever known in the history of the college, but the incoming class will be even larger. At the June entrance examinations, 217 young men were admitted to the college; and this number will be increased by those who stand the test of the autumn examinations, which begin on the 29th of September.

This increasing desire to take advantage of the educational facilities offered by Harvard manifests itself at a time when the college is adopting new methods which have been pretty sharply criticised. Attempts have also been made to prejudice people of conservative religious views against this great university. Yet the sons of men of orthodox faith are sent to Harvard the same as ever. The lessening of the restraints of schoolboy discipline has been very marked there for a dozen years, and old-fashioned college professors have shaken their heads at the innovation. Still, the classes go on increasing in size, and Harvard maintains its position at the head of our colleges both change of occupiers took place, the sale of | in the number of its students and in the severity of its scholastic requirements.

President ELIOT and his coadjutors have therefore no reason to regret the changes they have made in the administration of landlord's consent. Under this custom, which | Harvard College and in its system of study, so far as concerns the outward prosperity of the institution. The college was never before so prosperous as it is now, and its progress has at no time been more rapid. It will begin the collegiate year next October with a freshman class which will numhe would have to pay, in addition to the ber somewhere toward three hundred, and rent due the landlord (corresponding to in- | the total number of students in all its de-

partments will be above 1,400 probably. But the more valuable and satisfactory test of the methods of education pursued at Harvard is furnished by the actual accomrefused to take judicial cognizance, was | plishment of the young men under instruction. How are the students doing, and what under the last GLADSTONE administration. | are they doing, under the system of elective studies and partially voluntary recitations Jackson would do were they alive. These | tenancy, whether yearly or by lease, as a | in vogue there? The theory is that a young more profitable study by adapting the course he shall take to his special tastes and talents, than by forcing him to follow a routine established alike for all. How does

We are able to judge of the success of this system by examining what is known as the rank list in the three upper classes at Harvard for the past year. To obtain a diploma, the students are required to get only 40 per cent, of the highest mark given in any of their elective studies, and only 334 per cent. in their prescribed studies, provided they attain an average mark of 50 per cent, for the four years' course. That is what they must do to graduate; but what the greater part of them really do is shown by the rank list, which contains only the names of those who won 70 per cent, or more in some studies. On this list for the past year are 2,100 names, representing 475 students, for the same student often appears as the win-

ner of high marks in several different studies. There were 568 students in these three lasses, and about five-sixths of the whole number, therefore, attained 70 per cent. or more of the maximum mark given in some of their studies. This certainly indicates that the young men at Harvard are taking an earnest interest in at least a part of the branches of knowledge which they have chosen to pursue under the elective system And the number of names repeated on the rank list shows that the most of them are excelling in different studies; that they are not confining their attention to one study and shirking the rest of their course. The place in all their studies, and even those less inclined to work make a highly creditable showing in some of them.

Another suggestive result of the elective system is shown in this rank list, an analysis of which we find in the Harvard Register. The students who chose classical studies comprised about a third of the whole 475, and of the modern languages German was selected by the largest number, and the highest marks were attained in it. But these students of languages usually ranked low in mathematics where they undertook both branches, which few of them did. They, however, excelled in history. The ranking men in mathematics, for their part, found equal success in natural science and metaphysics. The advantage of adapting their courses of study to the special talents and inclinations of the young men is thus made manifest. After their elementary training, they work in the direction they are best litted by natural bent to go.

Unquestionably there is at Harvard a proportion of students who do little or no real work. It is so at all colleges where there are many young men who are fonder of self-indulgence than of study, and who have the pecuniary means to gratify their desire for pleasure only. Perhaps the proportion is larger at Harvard than at some other colleges, for there may be more young men at Cambridge who have too much money to spend, and the new system in vogue affords greater opportunity for avoiding study than the narrower discipline prevailing elsewhere. But unless they brace

up, as the college slang goes, and set themselves to work, these luxurious youth are sure to be dropped by the way. They have been put to the test and have been found wanting. They may combine to steal exeverybody. Pears have been in less supply, act, for they empowered the land courts to amination papers, and try all the short and but they are now reaching the market in | determine the question of rent. These tri- | easy cuts to learning, but they cannot get their diplomas without work, and a plenty of it. It is of these idlers and their dissipations we hear most. What the more ambitions and faithful students are doing, howtion of the pear and the improvement in its Judges, many of whom are members of the ever, is told by the rank list we have been examining. As everywhere else in the world, the fittest survive while the weaker

go to the wall. We pay so much attention to Harvard in particular because there the methods of instruction and of collegiate discipline have been undergoing changes which attract the closest attention of those who are interested Ulster constituencies, providing that an | in what is called the higher education. At pary quantities this year, and the great official valuation should be attached to the all our leading colleges the entering classes are steadily growing more numerous, and the elective system now pursued at Camseven years, at the end of which time either | bridge is followed to a greater or less extent by every one.

A Woman With a Jealous Husband.

We infer from the number of letters we receive from married people who complain of the jealousy of wives or husbands, that this very disagreeable and troublesome passion is not as uncommon as it ought to be among the wedded. And yet our correspondents invariably tell us that they give no just cause for the jealousy from which

A little transient jealousy on both sides, or on either side, may give spice and variety to a courtship. The enamored are apt to fear that somebody else may get a share of the regard they wish to monopolize. But there is so much flattery in that sort of jealousy that lovers rather enjoy it than otherwise, though it may be worked up into a very serious matter by a mischievous girl, or by a young fellow who undertakes to test the affection of his sweetheart by pretended flirtations. When, therefore, the young people come to us with their jealcus suspicions, we are not often in alarm as to the result. The little shadowy doubts can all be so easily explained away, and the explanations will give such a delightful variety to the sentimental conversations of the engaged pair.

But that is only jealousy in fun, however serious it may seem at the moment. Neither is the jealousy of the young wife, who may wish that her husband should stop all thinking except that devoted to her, anything more than a short-lived passion. They will both find many other things to think about than each other long before the wedding outfit is behind the fashion.

When, however, a wife long married is tormented by jealousy of her husband, or he is suspicious of her loyalty, then the case is serious indeed. And such cases are frequently brought to THE SUN. The following letter tells a story of matrimonial misery, which bears so close a likeness to many others sent us that it is worth publishing as the representative of a whole class:

"I am a married woman and have been for nine teen years. My husband does not have any confidence in me. I knew before I was married that he was very jealous of me, when we would be in young company to gether; but I thought when we were married, and he saw how I cared for him, he would change his doubta; but I can say he still holds them. He often will have spells when he will not say anything and act as if he was mad. He does not want me to go anywhere, and I stay at home; do not go more than twice a year to some of my neighbors'. Yet he does not have any confidence in me. I have visitors, but they are married indies. He seems enjoy having company, and I have always tried to have good company. Once in a while a man will come here are very few women who stay home and work as I do; but he never says anything, and I do not want my eighbors to know that he is to blame for my bein so I teil them I cannot get time to visit much. I have even hed to screen him.

I have a large tamily of children, and I try to make ne pleasant for them as well as for him and me. I in Tue sex the way to have him what he should be."

What advice can any one give a wife under such circumstances? She seems to have a husband who has yielded so long to jealous suspicions that he has become insane on the are the same principles for which they continuing tenure. It gave the tenant an man is better trained and stimulated to subject of her fidelity. It is not a difficult thing for a man to get his mind out of joint by brooding over real or imaginary grievances; but to set him right again is one of the hardest of tasks.

> Does this wife make her husband's case worse or better by remaining a slave to his jealousy, and giving up the innocent pleasures of life to gratify his whim? Who shall

But the statement of the case will do some good if it makes girls shy of these morose and selfish fellows who are ready at all times to become jealous without provocation, and who nurse the ugly passion even more tenderly than their affection; for it is a very foolish thing to marry anybody in whom you have not perfect confidence, and who has not the same faith in you.

The cure for a jealous and moody disposition is not matrimony, and men of that temperament are not likely to make their wives happy. If the previous affection does not destroy suspicion, it is pretty certain to appear in a more unreasonable and more un endurable form after the wedding. An honest, faithful fellow, one who is not quick to imagine evil, is the sort of lover to have

The Shillelah in the Ascendant. JOHN KELLY could not dictate who should e nommated at Cincinnati; but, though

shut out of the Convention, he was able to

dictate who should not be nominated. JOHN KELLY may not be able to dietate the nomination of the new Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; but he is able to dictate best students in the classes hold a leading | the holding of a convention, as he probably will be to defeat Judge RAPALLO and to elect Chief Judge Folger.

> There is a good deal of strength in bulldog tenacity, especially when pitted against more intelligent but milder-spirited breeds

Gen. B. F. BUTLER made a speech in Boson yesterday declaring his purpose to support Gen. HANCOCK. It was a long speech, smart in places and foolish in places. He defends the Credit Mobilier corruption and the salary grab-all of which he saw and part of which he was. Enough said. If BUTLES had some idea of principles, he would be an able man.

The political moral tone of the Boston Ad-True, most true; and yet the manager of the paper, the Hon, E. F. WATERS, is a very handiome man.

A Belgrade despatch announces that the Servian Government is seeking 100,000 rifles in America, to be delivered before the end of the year. If Servia has the money, there will probably be no trouble about getting the rifles. Servia shows her good sense, and her remem brance of Plevna, in coming to America for

Republican Impudence. From Col. J. W. Ferrey's Progress

The men who still hold the baton of command the Republican party not only reject all the lessons of a fathers and founders of the Republican party, not only trample under foot the bright record of Horace Greeley, and prescribe the soldiers of the republic to gratify their new jurpose of yengeande upon the South, but mad with the sense of past unpunity, and harassed with the law of losing what they have scurred in cav-erment, bodily isolate to the American proping a candiWHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Even leaving M. Gambetta's somewhat warlike speech at Cherbourg out of the account, the journey of the three Presidents to the ancient Norman town was full of suggestive incidents. In the first place, this is the only occasion on which M. Grevy has made an official visit to the departments since his election as President of the republic. He is notoriously a lazy man, fond of billiards and cigars, and he has always acted upon the theory that the republic needs no personification of bower. His late progress through the country has snown the falsity of this; it has been proved that France, although truly attached to the republican form of government, is still wedded to the monarchical idea of a personified power.

As far as regards the details of the journey,

the accounts in the semi-official newspapers

read like copies of similar descriptions under

the empire. The names are changed; that is

all. The very train which conveyed the distin-

guished visitors is called the imperial train. and the most noticeable difference is that Mme. Grovy and her daughter are sent on ahead, and not allowed to share the triumph of the receptions as in the old days the Empress Eugenle would have done. The addresses by the clergy at the different places at which the train stopped are interesting. At Bayeux the Bishop said that the clergy, despite their apprehensions and disquietudes, wished to assure the President of their confidence in his intentions. They held aloof from polities, the Bishop said, and placed their hope in Providence, whose blessing they invoked on the President and on France. M. Grévy replied that he was glad to hear that the clergy took no part in politics; that there was no occasion for disquietude; and that their confidence in the Government was justified, since they were not menaced, nor was religion threatened in the slightest degree. At Valognes the clergy commended religion to the President's care, and were told that religious liberty was not menaced either by the acts or intentions of the Government. When the Bishop of Coutances said that the clergy combined love of the Church with love of their country, the President replied that he was happy to hear that they associated feelings by no means incompatible. As all these utterances were unlike the usual stereotyped phrases of conventional answers to addresses of greeting. and partook rather of the nature of amicable political discussions, it is not surprising that every word was listened to with avidity and commented on afterward. A good deal of the enthusiasm which would have greeted either Gambetta or Grévy alone was restrained by the oubt of the masses as to whom they ought to cheer for. Gambetta is the idol of the people they scarcely know M. Grevy, and they do not know M. Leon Say at al . They were told that they must cheer for the others first and for

Gambetta last, and this embarrassed them. The circumstances under which M. Gambetta delivered his now famous speech were peculiar. After a long day's pleasure-making he was invited late in the evening to a "punch" at the Club of the Commercial Travellers, or drummers. He made a short speech in favor of a free press, which was received with rapturous applause. Three little girls dressed in the tri color were then presented. One of them having cried out in a shrill treble. "Vive la République," Gambetta exclaimed, "Truth comes from the mouths of children;" whereupon every one again tasted the punch. The health of Gambetta was then proposed by M. Laveille, the Deputy from Cherbourg, and in reply the ex-Dictator made the remarks which have raised such a storm of denunciation in Germany. So fatigued was he after the exertions of the day that he was obliged to leave the hall immediate-

ly after making his speech. The meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria and their beery embraces in a heavy shower of rain have given ample food for speculation about what they found to say to each other. Probably much of their conversation had but little reference to politics or matters of state importance. They had their fami-lies to talk about; they had to ask each other how many grandchildren had been born since they last met; what were the shooting proswhether hares and regicides plenty; how the last improvement in rifled cannon promised. Probably their two Ministers, Bismarck and Haymerle, were thoroughly discussed; there were reciprocal confidences as to what the poor master had to put up with when Bismarck did not feel well, and how Haymerle's gout affected his temper. No doubt subjects of this kind occupied much of their time, but the presence of Prince Milan and Prince Charles of Roumania shows that the state of things in the territory between the Adriatic and Black Seas was not overlooked. The meeting at Ischl is, to a great extent, a guarantee of peace to Europe, for as long as the two Emperors are in accord Russia and France are restrained, the Italian patriots are kept quiet, and the Slavic nationalities are isolated.

The fashionable circles of Paris and Vienna have been thrown into great excitement by the assault of M. Albert de Béville upon Count Osmond. The encounter took place in the Volksgarten at Vienna, where the only blows heard are those of the baton of Edward Strauss. M. de Béville is a young man of 27 or 28, while Count Osmond is over 50, and has lost his left hand in a sporting accident. The quarrel is of old standing. Early last winter M. de Béville learned that Count Osmond had made some disparaging remarks about him at a dinner at the Jockey Club. The younger man immedistely hastened to Nice, where the Count then was, and demanded an explanation. Osmond denied having made any such remarks, but refused to put his denial into writing. The news of this scene came to the ears of the Commissary of Police, who summoned M. de Béville before him. Beville refused to promise to keep the peace, and said that he would assault Count Osmond wherever he met him. The Count thereupon took his precautions, and never left his house unless accompanied by a detective M. de Béville, still breathing out threats of revenge, left for Paris. Upon his arrival in that capital M. Andrieux, the Prefect of Police, sent for him and represented to him that there must not be any encounter in the streets, and that he would be obliged to detail detectives to watch him unless he gave his word of honor not to assault the Count on French soil; outside o France he was at liberty to do as he liked. The would-be assailant promised to keep the peace; but as soon as Count Osmond left Paris for Vienna, the younger man followed. Then ensued the assault in Vienna, and the police at once gave M. de Béville orders to leave. The next act of the drama was a challenge which Count O. d'Osmond, the son of the assaulted man, sent to Béville. In it he said that the cause of the quarrel was not the remarks made at the Jockey Club, and that his father was altogether justified in refusing to fight M. de Beville. The affair has given rise to a great deal of talk in both Paris and Vienna, and fur ther developments are eagerly awaited. In England the Afghan war and the Irish dis-

turbances are the principal topics of interest. There has been, however, a good deal of disussion as to whether the reported revival of trade has any foundation in fact, and whether, if true, the prosperity is likely to be lasting. The half-yearly returns of those railways which balance their books on June 30 have been published, and the earnings show that the British capitalist has every reason to feel satisfied with the progress made in commercial enterprises. The London and Northwestern ompany have declared a dividend at the rate of 6% per cent, per annum, while for the first half of 1879 they reached only 5% per cent. The Northeastern Company's dividend has risen from 5 per cent, last year to 8. The Midland Company increases its dividend from 5 to 6 per cent, the Lancash re and Yorkshire from 4 to 5; the London and Brighton from 3 to 4% Altogether, in the case of the fourteen principal railways, the average increase of dividend over that of the same period last year has been 1.3 per cent. Should the accounts of the other great railways, which do not balance their books until the end of July, keep up to this average of increase, the extra dividend for the half year on the whole ratiway system will

Such an addition to the dividends of railway shareholders in so short a time is unprecedented, and proves that the business revival is no myth. As yet the capitalist is the only gainer; but unless the present boom should cease as suddenly as it has arisen, prices and wages will inevitably advance, though the latter will be the last to feel the upward movement.

That the upper Chamber will not long con-

tinue to exist in its present form can hardly be a matter of doubt," are the remarkably plain words which recently appeared in a London weekly edited by a member of the lower House. The paragraph continues: " With the exception of about twenty or thirty peers, the entire body is in antagonism with the political views entertained by the majority of Englishmen," This prophecy was evoked by the refusal of the House of Lords to pass the Irish Disturbance bill, the principle of which was that the tenant should be compensated for the eviction which usually follows his refusal to pay the rent. For this disinclination of landlords to give up the control of their own estates, the peers are likened to a trade's union of the worst description. To remedy this dreadful tyranny a member of the lower House has given notice of a motion to render all sons and heirs of peers ineligible for seats in the House of Commons. This would seem to point to a reform in the House of Commons rather than in the House of Lords. But as there seems to be no reason why, if the constituencies want the son of a peer as their representative in Parliament, they should not be permitted to elect him, it is not probable that the member will gain much by his motion. Moreover, as Mr. Gilbert has pointed out to us that "with all their faults" an Englishman "loves his House of Peers," it is not probable that a bill for the abolition of the House of Lords will meet with an enthusiastic reception until the day comes when the British Constitution is so utterly destroyed that there is no further need of a sovereign or a House of Commons.

The question of the efficiency of the native portion of the Indian army, now trying to retreat honorably from Afghanistan, has been seriously discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and a curious state of affairs has been brought to light. In a regiment consisting of 800 men the quota of English officers is only seven, namely, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors.two Captains or Lieutenants, an Adjutant, and a Quartermaster. The company officers are all natives, and have mostly been promoted from the ranks: therefore they have little or no influence over their former companions. Experience has shown that unless the native troops are well officered they are worthless. By the system of promotion at present in force in the Indian army these native officers are all comparatively old men, for unless they have been in the ranks a great many years they cannot receive their commissions. The reliance to be placed on these native officers is shown by the words of a Colonel in the Bengal army, who was very proud of his subordinates. Pointing out his senior native officer, he said, "I could trust him on outpost duty as well as most English subalterns." This native officer had seen thirty-five years' service, and was then only as good as most subalterns A reliable military correspondent writes: "No reasonable man can doubt that more English officers are required in the junior ranks."

An "assault at arms" has recently taken place at Aldershot in aid of the Atalanta relief fund, the chief interest attaching to the performances of the Stockholm Gymnastic Club. forty-one members of which were present. The Swedish officers were remarkable for the dash and finish of their sword play, and were as expert with their left hands as with their right. Their only rivals in this ambidexterity were the sailors from H. M. S. President. The Sweder caused quite a thrill of excitement among the spectators, half of whom were ladies, by the vigor of their cuts and thrusts, even when they ore no protection for their heads or bodies They also proved remarkable jumpers, and the

most active of them all weighed 224 pounds. The success of the German savents in their excavations on Mount Olympus has been so great that difficulties have been raised as to the destination of the works of art they have exhumed. Among these are the sculptures ound in the temple of Zous, the Nike of Paonos, and the famous statue of Hermes by Praxteles. Duplicates of these will be sent to the Berlin Museum, but the question as to the disposal of the originals is agitating the Greeks. The inhabitants of Olympia, who hope to reap large profits from the tourists that would flock to admire these masterpieces of ancient art, insist that a museum shall be built for their reception in the immediate vicinage of the spot where for so many centuries they have been buried. The rest of the nation wish them to be removed to the museum at Athens. As the neighborhood of Mount Clympus is notorious for the number and audacity of its brigands, it is to be honed that such a temptation as the tourists would present will not be thrown in

It has always been supposed that the flag of his regiment was dear to every soldier's heart, and that rather than suffer it to fall into the hands of the enemy he will make almost superhuman efforts to retain it. But the English War Office thinks differently, and a movement s on foot to lock up the regimental flags at home whenever there is any danger of an encounter with the enemy. This new plan was suggested by the loss of flags in Zujuland and in Afghanistan. In South Africa the colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment were found in the dust, guarded to the death by Coghlan and Melville, and the flags of the Sixty-sixth were captured the other day in Asia, when Gen. Burrows was routed. The suggestion is not a good one. and is not likely to be adopted. Among the seven or eight women in France who have been decorated with the Legion of Honor, the only one who received the red ribbon for gallantry on the field of battle was Annette Drevon. She was formerly cantinière of a zouave reginent, which she accompanied through the African and Italian campaigns, During the battle of Magenta the colors of her regiment were captured by two Austrian soldiers, from whose clutches she rescued them. She was sent to Germany after the surrender of Metz. where her regiment was engaged. Just outside Metz a Bavarian soldier insulted her, whereupon she pulled out her revolver and shot him through the heart. She was condemned to death, but Prince Frederick Charles, hearing of the cause of her act, pardoned her. She re- this objectionable manner that they had lost all idea of turned to Paris, where she lived in great poverty until Marshal MacMahon, learning of her distress, gave her a small sum of money to set up a vegetable stall. She is now one of the celebrities of the Parisian markets. A case which has recently been decided by

tion of any person about to enter into the bonds of holy matrimony with a Frenchman or a French woman. The French law takes no cognizance of a marriage entered into by a Frenchman or French woman in foreign countries unless it is contracted according to French rules. As the latter are very intricate, and as it is perhaps too much to ask an eager bridegroom or a blushing bride to study the Code Napoleon, the only safe method is to be married at the French Consulate. In the case alluded to the husband and wife had been married in London four years before, and several children had been born of the union. The marriage was contracted in entire accordance with the laws of England, but the French tribunal held it to be null and void. The marriage law in France is the direct outcome of the horror of a mesalliance which was so strong under the old regime, and the new order of things ought to bring a more cosmopolitan view into favor. How high party feeling is running in Ireland is shown by the change in the name of the

the Tribunal of the Seine is worthy the atten-

principal bridge across the Liffey in Dublin. Carlisie Bridge, at the end of Sackville street, the famous thoroughfare of the Irish capital, was so called after Lord Carlisle, the most popular Lord Lieutenaut that has ruled in Ireland for many years. This bridge has lately been rebuilt, and on the occasion of O'Connell's state from the City Hall to the bridge, where a numerous concourse of the lower classes of the population had assembled. A large hanner at amount to aix and a quarter millions of dollars. | population had assembled. A large banner ex- | nitty conversates with wicked."

hibiting the portrait of the Liberator was displayed, as were the American and English flags, The Lord Mayor broke a bottle of wine on the bridge and named it "O'Connell Bridge," amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, The more respectable citizens, many of O'Con-nell's followers included, disapproved of the proceeding and stayed away. It is believed that the corporation had no power to rename the bridge, as the sole control is vested in the Port and Docks Board, and the name of "Carlisis Bridge" was given to it by act of Parliament,

SUNBEAMS.

-Of the 60,000 inhabitants of Quebec, 54.--There are 350 Christian churches in

Burmah, mostly Baptist. -The Park Avenue Baptist Church of Plainfield, N. J., has put a huge bell in its steeple -Philadelphia has 434 churches; New

York, 354; and Brooklyn, 240. No other American -The Rev. Elisha Adams of Concord, N. H., fell dead from apoplexy a new days ago. He was a popular Methodist minister and an active Mason.

-Lord Ripon, the new Viceroy of India, has given \$10,000 toward the erection of a new Roman Catholic cathedral at Simis, the headquarters of the Jovernment during hot weather.

-The preparation of a cook book by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Paris, Ky., proved not only a happy thought but profitable. The profit thus far is \$4,000, which goes into the church treasury -Somebody has found out that the much-

used initials of Young Men's Christian Association mean or ought to mean, "You Must Consecrate All." This di

very formed the felicitous basis for a recent appiver sary speech. -A shrewd Methodist minister remarks that at the camp-meeting resurts by the seaside there is a marked decline in the spirituality of the services, and that the whole business has resolved itself into a sort of a

preaching match. ... The magnificent Roman Catholic cathadral now building at South Kensington, London, will be next in size after St. Paul's and Westminster Abber. About \$1,000,000 has already been raised for it, and contributions are steadily coming in.

-Two towers add new beauty to the exrior of the Portchester Baptist Church, while the interior is made gorgeous with paint, fresco, and other embellishments. During the renovation the church pitched a large tent on a neighboring lot, and Paster Phillips drew a crowd which filled it.

-"Go where there is the most sin, sir." said the old clergyman's coachman, when asked which of two calls the dominic ought to accept. The good man thought over it, and concluded that where there was most money there would be the most sin. So he accepted the call which offered the most substantial salary.

-Buffalo needs Presbyterian pastors. The First Church, the North, and the one on Lafayette square are vacant. There are plenty of candidates for these churches, but strangely enough the men who apply are not the ones the churches want, and the ones that are wanted do not apply. The problem of how to bring the right man and the right church together is one which all the wisdom of the Presbyterian Church has never ye

-Some well-meaning disciples of the Peace Society have issued a circular denouncing mili-tary parades, and appealing to Christians of all denominations to saxist in putting them down. The alleged reason for this is not on account of the noise these parades make, nor because of the room they take up in the streets, but because they wickedly incite the beholders to deeds of warfare. The promoters of peace princi-ples think that wars will never cease as long as military organizations are allowed to make a display in the streets.

-The Christian Intelligencer condemns the practices of the missionaries who act as ticket scalpers for immigrants at Castle Garden; but it suggests that the ministers who are tempted to pay their board bills at summer hotels by writing laudatory letters to the reli-gious papers are not much better than the scalping missionaries. The alleged offence of the missionaries con sists in receiving commissions from railroad companies for inducing immigrants to go West by one road rather than by another. The missionaries defend themselves by quoting from Scripture to the effect that the laborer is worthy of his hire

-The Presbyterian Church has a relia and for disabled and aged ministers. The custom is to take collections in the churches in September for the aid of this fund. The amount wanted for the present fiscal year is \$110,000, of which nearly \$40,000 is yet to be made up. The statement is officially made that the destitute Presbyterian clergymen have never received one half or what they ought to have. There are about 470 ciergymen and ciergymen's widows on the roll for relief, and there are many others who are said to be worthy candidates for assistance. After crowding men into the inistry, and keeping most of them on poor pay during the best years of active life, it seems but right to make liberal provision for their necessities when they are worn

out and poverty-stricken. -The Rev. Dr. McCosh speaks of the death of the Princeton students who fell victims to the foul air, as "a dispensation sent to chasten and to humbie us." The Congregationalist dissents from this theology. It says that "the calamity at Princeton was due, as clearly as anything ever was, to human carelessness. It might have been and ought to have been prevented. For exhad no outlet, and never was cleaned, might have been discovered by examination as easily before the intal con-sequences occurred as afterward. But nobody felf enough responsibility about the condition of things to lock into it. All has been, or will be, put right now, but the deed is done, and the responsibility for it is not to be avoided. Princeton will be safe enough for many years to come, but its recent sad experience was much more

than a mere misfortune. It was a crime." -Some of the benefices in the Church of England are supposed to yield enormous incomes to the clergy who hold them. There are but a few cases of these great incomes, the majority of revenues being comparatively small. There are about 6,700 benefices which are worth from \$1,000 to \$2,500 each; 3,000 from \$500 to \$1 000: 1 000 under \$500: 100 less than \$250; 34 under \$125; 6 worth \$50, and 1 worth \$15. The min-isters who have the best benefices have by far the best time of it. Their labors are comparatively light, and they receive many girts from wealthy church members. Most of them have assistants on whom they put most of the drudgery of the parish, such as visiting the poor folks and marrying those who pay but slender wedding fees. The clergymen who receive the smaller salaries are in the poorer parishes, where presents are few and far between, and where such a luxury as the American pastor's six or eight weeks of summer vacation is un-heard of. The fifteen-dollar rector has a small island in-habited by a few rishermen's families. He is the most

important man resident on it. -A country brother, who has been preaching in a fashionable city church, makes grievous com-plaint about the manner in which the choir singers acted while he was areaching. They were in a high gallery opposite to the pulpit, and it seems not to have occurred to them that a man standing in the pulpit could see all that went on in their gallery, as well as hear much of it. The tone selected by them in their conversation was that which is commonly known as a stage whisper. There consulted and chatted, and cracked jokes and smiled, to this preacher's great annoyance, and appeared all the while to be innecently unconstions that they were doing any muschief. The good preacher supposed that they had so long been in the habit of conducting themselves in ship and authors of praise. He supposes that the pay they receive has something to do with it, but declared that in his church in the country such proceedings would not be allowed

-The Sunday school lesson for to-day is on "Abraham's Intercession," as written in the sub-teenth chapter of Genesis, verses 16-33. The golden least is, "He ever liveth to make intercossion for them. account of the great wickedness of the Sodomites God had promised to destroy their city. Abraham interceded that the city might be saved. The men "spoken of is the first verse of the leason were three mysterious vie-tors who came to Abraham at his home on the Plan of Manne. One of them seems to have been the personal appearance of distin human desh. The other two seems to have been angels, or divinely commissioned meases gera. Through these visitors the late of motion and Gommiral was revealed to Abraham. He at first praced for the safety of Sodom on the appreciation that there were not righteous men in that deprayed community By gradual stages this was reduced until the Lord prom-ised to spare the place if ten rightenia persons could be found on at. This prayer of Abraham is the first prayer recorded in the Bible. It is a reasonable prayer, and very earnest. Abraham's deep affection for lot inspired it. Lot appears to have been the citiy rightenus man a sedien, and while the Lord refused to spare the city to his sake. He made previous for his escape and that of his family. The performance of this escape form the ma-terial for next Sanday's lesson. Justice must be done to Latin the matter of his place of re-divine. It is said by many of the commendators on this lesson that his troubles were owing to the fact that in making his selectroubles were owing to the fact that it making his windtion be had not prayed to died should, nor sought don't
counsel. The little says nothing no this subsect, exherin regard to hot or to Abraham. Into may have prayed
over it quite as much as Abraham and. The separation
was made at Abraham who period it Lot had not
chosen Sidom, Abraham who it it this time have been a
dweller among the very supports who gave hot so much